

兰州滑绥螨属一新种记述 (蜱螨亚纲, 中气门目, 裂胸螨科)

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摘 要 记述滑绥螨属 1 新种, 兰州滑绥螨 *Leioseius lanzhouensis* sp. nov.。

关键词 蜱螨亚纲, 中气门目, 裂胸螨科, 滑绥螨属, 新种.

中图分类号 Q959.226

滑绥螨属 *Leioseius* Berlese 多分布于欧亚大陆, 而且多分布于西欧和北方。前苏联记载 3 种, 均分布于欧洲部分。中国包括本文记述的新种共发现 3 种, 均分布于北方。本属有些种分类位置混乱, 同一种螨, 有的学者将其放在裂胸螨科 *Aceosejidae* 滑绥螨属 *Leioseius* Berlese 中, 有的学者却将其放在腮螨科 *Rhodacaridae* 革鞍螨属 *Gamaselodes* Athias-Henriot 中。革螨这类情况较多, 因而难以统计出准确数量。本

文记述滑绥螨属 *Leioseius* Berlese 1 新种。文中测量单位为  $\mu\text{m}$ , 括号内为测量均值。

兰州滑绥螨, 新种 *Leioseius lanzhouensis* sp. nov.  
(图 1~7)

形态描述 雌螨 (图 1~5) 体黄色, 狭长椭圆形。背板长 419~430 (423), 宽 194~204 (201), 有 1 对很短的侧切口; 板面具云朵状和瘤状花纹,

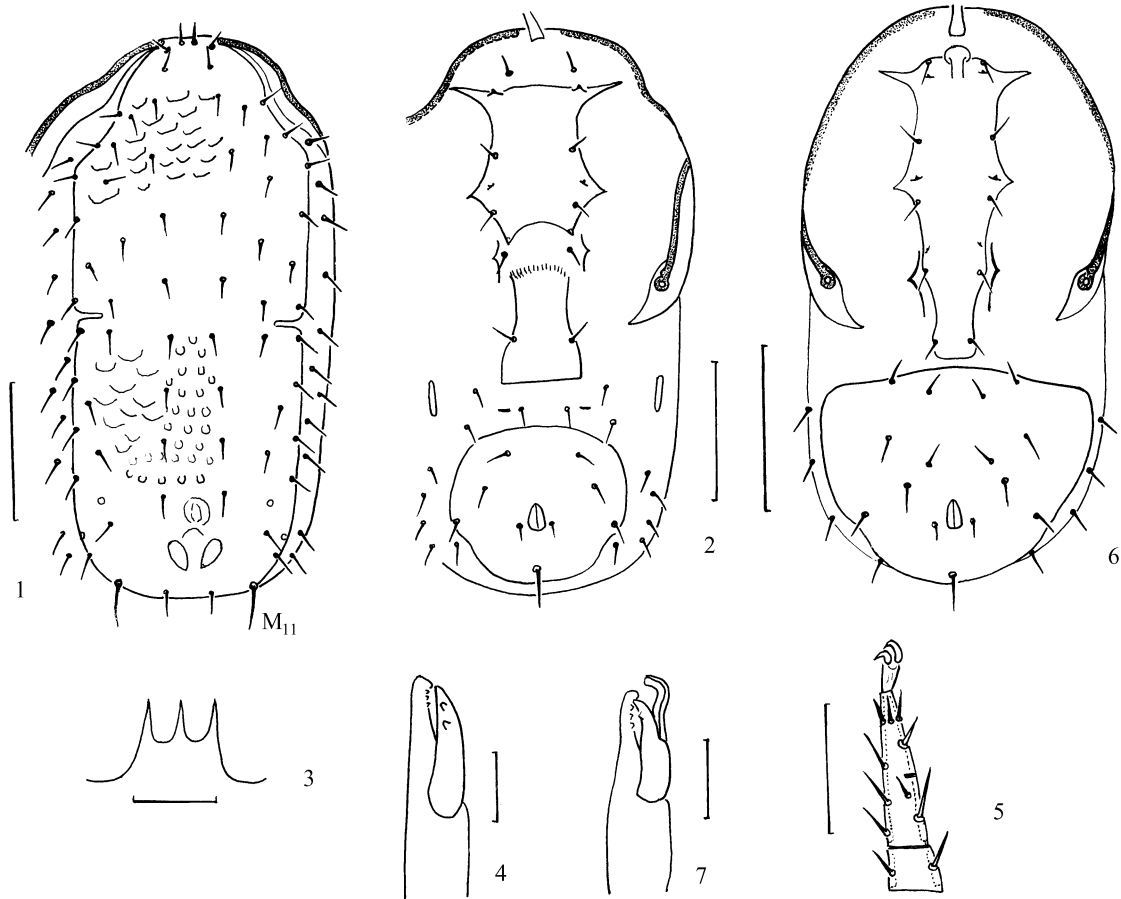


图 1~7 兰州滑绥螨, 新种 *Leioseius lanzhouensis* sp. nov., 成螨 (adult)

1. 背面 (dorsum) 2. 腹面 (venter) 3. 头盖 (tectum) 4. 螯钳 (chela) 5. 跗节 (tarsus) 6. 腹面 (venter) 7. 螯钳 (chela) 比例尺 (scale bars): 1, 2, 6 = 100  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 3, 4, 7 = 20  $\mu\text{m}$ ; 5 = 50  $\mu\text{m}$

后部有1对卵圆形暗斑；前区具刚毛18对，后区具刚毛15对，均短小光滑，末端明显达不到与下位毛基部距离的中点， $M_{11}$ 稍长。胸板长108， $St_2$ 水平宽65，后缘凹； $St_1$ 位于板前缘之前，板上刚毛2对；隙孔3对，第3对圆形，在后侧角上。胸后毛位于足内板内侧表皮上。生殖板长97，后部明显变宽，宽度为59，生殖毛1对。腹肛板近圆形，长129，宽140，除围肛毛外具刚毛3对。Ad位于肛孔中横线稍后水平，稍短于肛孔，PA较长。腹肛板周围表皮毛8对。足后板1对，杆状。气门沟前端达到 $F_2$ 基部。头盖3突。螯钳动趾2齿。颚毛较短，光滑，外颚毛最短。叉毛2叉。足毛短而光滑。

雄螨（图6~7）背板长344，宽161。背面同雌螨。胸殖板长151， $St_2$ 水平宽54，具毛5对，隙孔3对。腹肛板半圆形，长129，宽172，除围肛毛外具刚毛6对。腹表皮毛4对。气门沟和围肛毛同雌螨。螯钳导精趾末端弯成钩状，稍超过动趾末端。头盖，颚毛，叉毛及足毛同雌螨。

鉴别特征 新种与 *Leioseius naglitschi* Karg, 1965 和 *Leioseius elongatus* Evans, 1958 相似，但新种  $M_{11}$  光

滑，末端尖；*L. naglitschi*  $M_{11}$  具绒毛，末端钝。新种生殖板后部明显膨大，*L. elongatus* 生殖板后部不膨大。

正模，副模：2，1，采自土壤，甘肃兰州，2004-06-18。模式标本保存于军事医学科学院微生物流行病研究所昆虫标本馆，北京。

词源：新种以模式标本采集地命名。

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## A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LEIOSEIUS* FROM CHINA (ACARI, MESOSTIGMATA, ACEOSEIIDAE)

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Leioseius*, *L. lanzhouensis* sp. nov. is described. Type specimens are deposited in the Entomology Gallery, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing.

*Leioseius lanzhouensis* sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Female. Dorsal shield 419-430 (av. 423)  $\mu\text{m}$  in length and 194-204 (av. 201)  $\mu\text{m}$  in width, with 1 pair of short lateral incisions, strongly reticulated on surface; dorsal shield setae 18 pairs on anterior region and 15 pairs on posterior region, all setae very short and simple, but  $M_{11}$  slightly longer. Sternal shield with concave posterior margin,  $St_1$  situated before the shield, 2 pairs of setae and 3 pairs of pores on the shield. MSt on cuticle interior to endopodal shields. Posterior part of genital shield distinctly expanded, genital setae 1 pair. Ventro-anal shield sub-circular, with 3 pairs of setae except perianal setae. Ad lying behind level of middle of anus, slightly shorter than anus, PA longer. Ventral cuticle setae 8 pairs around ventro-anal shield. Metapodal shields 1

pair, club-shaped. Peritreme reaching to base of  $F_2$  anteriorly. Tectum 3-tined. Movable digit of chela bidentate. Legs setae short and simple.

Male. Dorsal shield 344  $\mu\text{m}$  in length and 161  $\mu\text{m}$  in width. Dorsum as in female. Sterno-genital shield narrow, with 5 pairs of setae and 3 pairs of pores. Ventro-anal shield semicircular, with 6 pairs of setae except perianal setae. Spermatodactyl of chela slender and hook-like. Remaining characters as in female.

The new species is similar to *Leioseius naglitschi* Karg, 1965 and *Leioseius elongatus* Evans, 1958, but differs in the dorsal setae  $M_{11}$  simple and sharp (in *L. naglitschi*  $M_{11}$  pilose and blunt); and posterior part of genital shield distinctly expanded (in *L. elongatus* posterior part of genital shield not expanded).

Holotype, paratypes 2 and 1, ex soil, from Lanzhou (36°N, 103°48'E), Gansu Province, in 18 June 2004.

**Etymology.** The new species is named after collected locality of type specimens.

**Key words** Acari, Mesostigmata, Aceosejidae, *Leioseius*, new species, China.